

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON, Proprietors.

VOL. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1845.

NO. 37.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

WANNING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce. 1-4f
Sept. 21, 1844.

ROBT. C. BANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York. 1-4f
September 21, 1844.

Wm. SEAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry Street,—up stairs.

The Southern Baptist Convention:
To their Brethren in the United States; to the Congregations connected with the respective Churches; and to all candid Men.

A painful division has taken place in the Missionary operations of the American Baptists. We would explain the origin, the principles and the objects of that division: or the peculiar circumstances in which the organization of the Southern Baptist Convention became necessary.

Let not the extent of this division be exaggerated. At the present time it involves only the foreign and Domestic Missions of the denomination. Northern and Southern Baptist are still brethren. They differ in no article of the Faith. They are guided by the same principles of gospel Order. Fanatical attempts have indeed been made, in some quarters, to exclude us of the South from Christian fellowship. We do not retract these attempts; and believe their extent to be comparatively limited. Our Christian fellowship is not, as we feel, a matter to be obtruded on any one. We abide by that of our God, his dear Son, and all his baptised followers. The few ultra Northern brethren to whom we allude must take what course they please. Their conduct has not influenced us in this movement. We do not regard the rupture as extending to foundation principles, nor can we think the great body of our Northern brethren will so regard it. Disunion has proceeded, however, deplorably far. The first part of our duty is to show that its entire origin is with others. This is its history.

I. The General Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States was composed of brethren from every part of the American Republic. Its constitution knows no difference between slaveholders and non-slaveholders. Nor during the period of its existence for the last thirty years has it, in practice, known anything of this distinction. Both parties have contributed steadily and largely (if never adequately) to those funds which are the basis of its constituency; both have yielded its office-bearers of all grades; its missionaries and translators of God's word, its men of toils many, and of prayers not unavailing, abroad and at home. The honored dead of both these classes have walked in closest sympathy with each other; anticipating in the Board-room, and in the Monthly Concert, that higher, but not holier

union now in their case consummated. Throughout the entire management of its early affairs, the whole struggle with its early difficulties, there was no breath of discord between them. Its Richard Furman and Wm. Staughton, its Jesse Mercer and its Thomas Baldwin led on the sacramental host, shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart. Their rivalry being only in earnest efforts for a common cause, their entire aversions and enmities were directed with all the strength of their souls, against the common foe. And to the last, did they not cherish the strong belief that they left no other enemies, or aversions; no other rivalry, to their successors?

In particular, a Special Rule of the constitution defines who may be missionaries, viz: "Such persons only as are in full communion with some church in our denomination; and who furnish satisfactory evidence of genuine piety, good talents, and fervent zeal for the Redeemer's cause." Now, while under this rule the slaveholder has been, in his turn, employed as a missionary, it is not alleged that any other persons than those above described, have been appointed. Moreover the important post of superintendent of the education of native missionaries has been assigned, with universal appropriation, to the pastor of one of our largest slaveholding churches.

But an evil hour arrived. Even our humble efforts in the conquest of our world to God, excited the acerbity of our brethren to cast discord among us; and in the last two Triennial Conventions, slavery and anti-slavery men began to draw off on different sides. How did the nobler spirits on each side endeavor to meet this? They proposed and carried almost unanimously, the following explicit Resolution:

"Resolved, That in co-operating together, as members of this Convention in the work of foreign missions, we disclaim all sanction, either expressed or implied, whether of slavery or anti-slavery; but as individuals, we are free to express and to promote, elsewhere, our views on these subjects, in a Christian manner and spirit."

Our successors will find it difficult to believe that so important and plain a declaration had become, before the close of the first year of the triennial period, a perfect nullity. In December last the acting Board of the Convention, at Boston, adopted a new qualification for missionaries, a new special rule, viz: that "If any one who shall offer himself for a missionary, having slaves, should insist on retaining them as his property, they could not appoint him." "One thing is certain," they continued, "We could never be a party to any arrangement which implies approbation of slavery."

We pray our brethren and all candid men to mark the date of this novel Rule—the close of the first six months of their three years' power, a date at which the compromise-resolution could scarcely have reached our remotest Mission stations. If usurpation had been intended could it have been more fully timed? An usurpation of ecclesiastical power quite foreign to our policy. Such power was assumed at a period when the aggrieved 'thousands of Israel' had, as it now appears, no practical remedy. Its obvious tendency was, either our final subjugation to that power, or a serious interruption of the flow of Southern benevolence. The latter was the far more probable evil; and the Boston Board knew this well. They were from various quarters apprized of it. We, on the other hand, did not move in the matter of a new organization until three liberal States had refused to send Northward any more contributions. Our leaders had chosen new Rules. Thus came war within our gates: while the means of war on the common enemy were daily diminishing.

By this decision the Board had placed itself in direct opposition to the constitution of the Convention. The only reason given for this extraordinary and unconstitutional dictum being—that the appointing power for wise and good purposes, is confided to the acting Board. On such a slight show of authority, this Board undertook to declare that to be a disqualification in one who should offer himself for a Missionary, which the Convention had said shall not be a disqualification. It had also expressly given its sanction to Anti-slavery opinions, and impliedly fixed its condemnation on slavery, although the Convention had said that "neither" should be done. And further, it forbade those who should apply for a Missionary appointment to "express and promote elsewhere" their views on the subject of slavery in a right "manner and spirit," when the constitution declared they "were free" to do so. These brethren thus acted upon a sentiment they have failed to prove—that slavery is in all circumstances sinful. Whereas their own solemn resolution in the last Convention (their's as much as ours) left us free to promote slavery. Was not this leaving us free, and "in a Christian spirit and manner" to promote that which in their hearts, and according to the present showing of their conduct, they regard as a sin?

Enough, perhaps, has been said of the origin of this movement. Were we asked to characterize the conduct of our Northern brethren in one short phrase, we should adopt that of the Apostle. It was "forbidding us to speak unto the Gentiles." Did this deny us no privilege? Did it not obstruct us, lay a kind of Romish interdict upon us in the discharge of an imperative duty; a duty to which the church has been, after a lapse of ages, awakened universally and successfully; a duty the very object, and only object, of our long cherished connection and confederation?

And this would seem the place to state, that our Northern brethren were dealt with as brethren to the last moment. Several of our Churches cherished the hope that by means of remonstrance and expostulation, through the last annual meeting of the Board of Managers at Providence, the acting Board might be brought to feel the grievous wrong they had inflicted. The Managing Board was therefore affectionately and respectfully addressed on the subject; and was entreated to revise and reverse the obnoxious interdict. Alas! the results were—contemptuous silence as to the application made; and a deliberate resolve, expressing sympathy with the Acting Board, and a determination to sustain them.

II. The principles of the Southern Baptist Convention it remains then to be stated, are conservative, while they are also, as we trust, equitable and liberal. They propose to do the Lords' work in the way our fathers did it. Its title designates at once its origin and the simple, firm abiding of the South on the ground from which it has been so unconstitutionally and unjustly attempted to eject us. We have but enquired for 'the old paths' of Missionary operations; 'asked' for, and attempted to restore the practically 'good way.' The Constitution we adopt is precisely that of the original union; that in connection with which, throughout his Missionary life, Adamram Judson has lived, and under which Ann Judson and Boardman have died. We recede from it no single step. We have constructed for our basis no new creed; acting in this matter upon a Baptist aversion from all creeds but the Bible. We use the very terms as we uphold the true spirit and great object of the late 'General Convention of the Baptist denomination of the United States.' It is they who wrong us that have receded. We have receded neither from the Constitution nor from any part of the original ground on which we met them in this work. And if, we ask in parting, the original and broad Bible ground of Confederation were not equitable, how came it so nobly and so long to be acted upon? If equitable, why depart from it?

We claim to have acted in the premises, with liberality towards our Northern brethren. Thrust from the common platform of equal rights, between the Northern and Southern Churches, we have but reconstructed that platform. Content with it, we adhere to it, and reproduce it, as broad enough for us and for them. Have they thrust us off? We retain but one feeling in the case. That we will not practically leave it on any account: much less in obedience to such usurped authority, or in deference to such a manifest breach of Trust as is here involved. A breach of covenant that looks various ways—heavenward and earthward. For, we repeat, they would forbid us to speak unto the Gentiles. 'The Jerusalem church, then, must be re-gathered at the suspected Samaria, or at some new centre of operations like Antioch. "One thing is certain"—We must go every where preaching the word. "We can never be a party of any arrangement" for monopolizing the Gospel: any arrangement which like that of the Autocratical Interdict of the North, would first drive us from our beloved coloured people, of whom they prove that they know nothing comparatively, and from the much-wronged Aborigines of the country; and then cut us off from the whitening fields of the Heathen harvest-labor; to which by cogent appeals and solemn prayers, they have so often protested that, without us, they were inadequate.

III. Our objects then, are, the extension of the Messiah's kingdom, and the glory of our God. Not disunion with any of his people; not the upholding of any form of human policy, or civil rights; but God's glory, and Messiah's increasing reign: in the promotion of which, we find no necessity for relinquishing any of our civil rights. We will never interfere with what is Caesar's. We will not compromise what is God's.

It was not dwelt upon in the Augusta convention—we do not recollect its being named, but it is too stringent a fact in the case to be here omitted—that one of the Missionaries, with whom the acting Board, and Board of Managers can sympathize, we presume, and whom they sustain (he, however, not in this particular act, but they have in no way openly protested against it)—brother Mason has actually remitted money to the United States, to aid in assisting slaves to run away from their masters, a felony by the Statute Law of several States.

These objects will appear in detail on the face of our Constitution, and in the Proceedings, which accompany this address. They are distributed at present, between two acting Boards for Foreign and Domestic Missions, having their respective seats at Richmond, Va., and Marion, Ala. We sympathize with the Macedonia cry from every part of the Heathen world—with the low moan, for spiritual aid, of the four millions of half stifled Red men, our neighbors; with the sons of Ethiopia among us, stretching forth their hands of supplication for the gospel, to God and all his people—and we have shaken ourselves from the night-mare of a six years' "strife about words to no profit," for the profit of these poor, perishing and precious souls. Our language to all America, and to all Christendom, if they will hear us, is "Come over," and for these objects, as ye love souls and the divine Saviour of souls, "Help us." We ask help at this juncture for nothing else. We have had more talk than work about these objects too long.—We have waited quite too long for the more learned and gifted, and opulent and worthy to lead our way toward these objects; and we have shortened debate upon them to get to business. Our eyes and hearts are turned with feelings of parental fondness to Burmah and the Karens; with a zeal in which we are willing to be counselled by God and all considerate men (but by none else)—to the continent of Africa, and her pernicious fountains of idolatry, oppression and blood, but yet more, with unutterable hope and thankfulness, to China and her providentially opened ports, and teeming, thirsty millions. Among us, in the South, we have property, which we will offer to the Lord and his cause, in these channels—some prudence with which we would have our best wisdom to dwell; and professions of a piety which we seek to have increased and purified; like that of the first Baptist Churches, when they had "rest; and walking in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied."

In parting with beloved brethren and old co-adjutors in this cause, we could weep, and have wept, for ourselves and for them; but the season, as well of weeping as of vain wranglings, is we are constrained to believe, just now past. For years the pressure of men's hands has been upon us far too heavily. Our brethren have pressed upon every inch of our privileges and our sacred Rights—but this shall only urge our gushing souls to yield proportionately of their renewed efforts to the Lord, to the Church universal, and to a dying world; even as water pressed from without rises but the more within. Above all the mountain pressure, of our obligations to God even our own God; to Christ and Him crucified; and to the personal and social blessings of the Holy Spirit and his influences, shall urge our little streams of the water of life to flow forth; until every wilderness and desolate place within our reach (and what extent of the world's wilderness wisely considered is not within our reach) 'shall be glad'—even at this passing calamity of division; 'and the deserts of unconverted human nature, rejoice and blossom as the rose.'

By order of the Convention.
WM. B. JOHNSON, D. D.
Augusta, Ga., 12th May, 1845.

†Prov. viii. 12.
Pointed Conversation.—How do you do, Mr. Smith?
'Do what?'
'Why, how do you find yourself?'
'I never lose myself.'
'Well, how have you been?'
'Been—been where?'
'Pshaw! how do you feel?'
'Feel of me and see.'
'Good morning Mr. Smith.'
'It's not a good morning—its infernally wet and nasty.'
And the parties separated.

Important to Navigation.—A writer in the Boston Courier points out a very material, which may be, in its consequences, a very fatal error in a cheap reprint published in New York by Faye & Shaw of the English nautical almanac for the year 1845. This error extending from the middle of April to the middle of June, consists in directing for that period *equation of time to be added instead of being subtracted*, as it should be. Some vessels have already been nearly lost in consequence of this unpardonable negligence—and have lost their reckoning.—*Balt. Sun.*

Method in Madness.—In George the Third's first illness, when Willis, who was a clergyman, entered the room, the King asked him, if he, who was a clergyman, was not ashamed of himself exerting such a profession. "Sir," said Willis, "our Saviour himself went about healing the sick." "Yes," answered the King, "but he had not £700 a year for it."

The Fragrance of Onions.—Onions do not, certainly, add to the sweetness of a lady's breath, though in fact they really do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let our lady readers plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch its roots, and our word for it, it will wonderfully increase the odor of the roses. The water distilled from those roses would be far superior to any other. This is strange but true.

Forensic.—"Take off your hat man," said Mr. Justice Platt, when at Worcester, one day last week, presiding at Nisi Prius, to a lady habited in a riding dress. "I am not a man, my lord, I am a riding dress." "Then," rejoined his lordship, "I am not a judge."

From the Washington Union.

Navy of the United States.
Seeing within the last few days a general statement of some of the newspapers, of the number and size of our vessels of war, distinguished, too, as their being in commission or in ordinary, &c., we have applied to the Navy Board for a complete and accurate list of our Navy, embracing also their destination. They have been so obliging as to furnish the following specifications, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the "The Union."

Ships of the Line—10.

Pennsylvania, three decks, in commission as a receiving ship at Norfolk.
Franklin, two decks, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Boston.
Columbus, two decks, in commission at N. York, destined for the East Indies.
Ohio, two decks, in commission as a receiving ship at Boston.
North Carolina, two decks, in commission as a receiving ship at New York.
Delaware, two decks, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Alabama, two decks, on the stocks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Vermont, two decks, on the stocks at Boston.
Virginia, do do do Norfolk.
New York, do do do Norfolk.

Razee—1.

Independence, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Boston.

Frigates, first class—13.

United States, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Boston.
Constitution, in commission, in the East Indies.
Potomac, in commission—home squadron.
Brandywine, in commission, on her return from East Indies.
Columbia, in ordinary at the N. Y. Norfolk.
Congress, do do do do.
Cumberland, in commission, in the Mediterranean.
Savannah, in commission, in the Pacific.
Raritan, in commission, on the coast of Brazil.
Santee, on the stocks at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Sabine, on the stocks at New York.
St. Lawrence, on the stocks at Norfolk.

Frigates, second class—2.

Constellation, in ordinary at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Macedonian, just returned from coast of Africa, and placed in ordinary at New York yard.

Sloops of War, first class—17.

Saratoga, in commission.
John Adams, preparing for sea at the Navy Yard, New York.
Boston, in commission, coast of Brazil.
Vincennes, in commission, destined for the East Indies.
Warren, in commission, in the Pacific.
Falmouth, in commission—home squadron.
Fairfield, in ordinary, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Vandalia, in ordinary, at Norfolk.
St. Louis, in commission, on her return from East Indies.
Cyane, preparing for sea at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Levant, in commission, in the Pacific.
Portsmouth, in commission, in the Pacific.
Plymouth, in commission, in the Mediterranean.
Albany, on the stocks at New York.
Germantown, on the stocks, at Philadelphia.
St. Mary's, in commission.
Jamestown, in commission, coast of Africa.

Sloops of War, second class—6.

Ontario, in commission, as a receiving ship, Baltimore.
Decatur, in ordinary, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk.
Preble, in commission, coast of Africa.
Yorktown, do do do do.
Marion, in ordinary, at the Navy Yard, Boston.
Dale, in ordinary, at the Navy Yard, N. Y.

Brigs—8.

Dolphin, preparing for sea at the N. Yard, Norfolk.
Porpoise, in commission.
Somers, in commission—home squadron.
Truxton, in commission, coast of Africa.
Bainbridge, in commission, coast of Brazil.
Perry, in commission, on her return from East Indies.
Lawrence, in commission—home squadron.
Schooners—8.
Shark, in commission, in the Pacific ocean.
Boxer, in ordinary, at Boston.
Experiment, in commission as a receiving ship, Philadelphia.
Firt, in commission as a packet, running between Norfolk and Chagres.
Wave, in commission, on coast survey.
Phenix, in ordinary, at Norfolk.
On-ka hy-e, in commission as a packet, running between Norfolk and Chagres.

Steamers—8.

Mississippi, in ordinary, at Boston.
Fulton, in ordinary, at New York.
Union, in ordinary, at Washington.
Princeton, in commission.
Michigan, in commission, on Lake Erie.
Poinsett, in ordinary at New York.
Iron Steamer, on the stocks at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.
Water Witch, water tank, at Norfolk.
Engineer, tugboat at Norfolk.

Store Ships.

Relief, in commission, Pacific.
Erie, in commission at New York, destined for the Pacific.
Lexington, in commission, Mediterranean.
Southampton, repairing for sea, at Norfolk, destined for the coast of Africa.

British Fleet for the Gulf.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 12th inst. says:—

The ship Washash which arrived yesterday from New York, reports having passed the Hole in the Wall, in company with four vessels of H. B. M. navy, viz: a ship of the line; a frigate; a sloop and a ten-gun brig. The Washash fell in with the squadron on the 4th inst., and parted company on the 5th.

A seizure of upwards of 50,000 smuggled Spanish cigars was made in Boston a week or two ago.

The United States (BY JOHN KEBLE.)

Tyre of the father West! be thou too warned,
Whose eagle wings thine own green world o'er-
spread,
Touching two oceans; wherefore hast thou scorned
Thy father's God, O proud and full of bread?
Why fling the cross unhonored on thy ground,
While in mid-air thy stars and arrows flaunt?
That sheaf of darts, will it not fall unbound,
Except, disrobed in thy vain earthly vaunt,
Thou bring it to be blessed where saints and
angels haunt?

The holy seed, by Heaven's peculiar grace,
Is rooted here and there in thy dark woods;
But many a rank weed round it grows apace,
And Mammon builds beside thy mighty floods,
O'ertrampling Nature, braving Nature's God;
Oh! while thou yet hast room, fair fruitful land,
Ere war and want have stained thy virgin sod,
Mark thee a place on high, a glorious stand,
Whence Truth her sign may make o'er forests,
lake and strand.

Eastward, this hour, perchance thou turn'st
thine ear,
Listening if haply with the surging sea,
Blend sounds of ruin from a land once dear
To Heaven. O trying hour for thee!
Tyre mocked when Salem fell! Where now
is Tyre!

Heaven was against her; Nations, thick as waves,
Burst o'er her walls, to ocean doomed and fire;
And now her tideless water idly laves
Her towers, and lone sands heap her crowned
merchants' graves.

* Author of "The Christian Year."

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)
Reply to Keble's Address to the U. States.
TO THE REV. JOHN KEBLE, ENGLAND.

With compliments,
In return for the affectionate salutation
So gallantly and poetically fired at
The United States.

'To England's genius and to thee,
John Keble or John Bull,
In palinode or parody
Quoth Jonathan in full.
What thy prophetic voice hath spoken,
Dear John, 'tis hoped will be,
With all its kind fraternal tokens,
Ere long fulfilled in thee.

Tyre of the father North! be thou too warned,
Whose dragon wing thine own green Isle o'er-
spread,
And the twin oceans, wherefore hast thou scorned

The living God, for idols and the dead?
Why stands the cross in mockery on thy
ground,
While in mid air, thy blood-stained banners
flaunt!
In Rome's foul grasp will not thy flag be found?
If still, arrayed in thy vain earthly vaunt,
Or still with anti-puritanic taunt,
Thou bring it the blessed where wolves in sur-
plice haunt!

The holy seed by Heaven's peculiar grace,
Sprouts here and there in thy old druid woods;
But thorns and thistles round it grow apace,
And avarice builds beside thy narrow floods,
Tower, tomb, or temple, to her golden God,
Ah, while thou mayst, if yet thou canst, proud
land!
Ere wrath and ruin tread thy tainted sod,
Mark thee a place on high, where Truth may
stand,
In naked majesty serenely bland,
And her own signals make o'er city, field, and
strand.

Westward, this hour, perchance thou turn'st
thine ear
Listening if haply with the surging sea,
Blend sounds of ruin from a land still dear
To Heaven. O, fearful, trying hour for thee!
Tyre mocked when Salem fell! Where now
is Tyre!

Heaven was against her. Nations, thick as waves,
Burst o'er her walls, to ocean doomed and fire;
Down sank her Gods and gold in sea-green caves,
And now her tideless water idly laves
Her towers, and lone sands heap her princely mer-
chants' graves.

NOVATOES.

Packed up Humanity.—A Baltimore paper states, that information has been received in that city of a negro servant girl, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Rosa, who has been missing for some time. It appears from the facts that have transpired, that she had been safely delivered in York, Pa., as per invoice, snugly packed away in a good size box as styled to her dimensions. This is an entirely novel idea of abducting slaves, we apprehend, and may serve as a caution to common carriers, as the same system might possibly be practised on a larger scale.

The Changes of Fortune.—The N. York Trust Sun says:—"A family in this city was believed, seven years ago, to be worth five millions of dollars. Property fell every where, and they were, to all appearance, utterly ruined.—Its worthy head died soon afterwards, and deep gloom settled on the prospects of the survivors." We now learn that by the recent advances of real estate, the asphix has been able to clear the existing incumbrances, and to hand over three hundred thousand dollars to the heirs at-law."

A Fair Hit and True. A young dandy sporting an enormous moustache, asked a lady what she thought of his looks. "Way," said she, "you look as if you had swallowed a pony and left the tail sticking out of your mouth."

Genial what is it. Without religion, genius is only a lamp on the outer side of a palace. It may serve to cast a gleam of light on those that are without, while the inhabitants sit in darkness.

From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mrs. Caudle has been to see her dear Mother—Caudle on the "joyful occasion," has given a party, and issued the annexed card of invitation:

"Mr. Caudle's compliments to Mr. Prettyman, and expects to have the honor of his company on this joyful occasion, at half-past eight o'clock."

"It is hard, I think, Mr. Caudle, that I can't leave home for a day or two, but the house must be turned into a tavern; a pot house! Yes, I thought you were very anxious to get rid of me for something, or you would not have insisted on my staying at dear mother's all night. You were afraid I should get cold coming home, were you? Oh yes, you can be very tender, you can, Mr. Caudle, when it suits your own purpose. Yes! and the world thinks what a good husband you are! I only wish the world knew you as well as I do; that's all; but it shall, some day, I'm determined."

"I'm sure the house will not be sweet for a month. All the curtains are poisoned with smoke, and what's more, with the filthiest smoke I ever knew. Take 'em down, then?—Yes, it's all very well for you to say, take 'em down; but they were once cleaned and put up a month ago; and a careful wife's lost upon you, Mr. Caudle. You ought to have married somebody, who'd let your house go to wreck and ruin, as I will for the future. People who don't care for their families are better thought of than those who do; I've long found out that."

"And what a condition the carpet's in!—They've taken five pounds out of it, if a farthing, with their filthy boots, and I don't know what besides. And then the smoke in the hearth-rug, and a large cinder-hole burnt in it! I never saw such a house in my life! If you wanted to have a few friends, why couldn't you invite 'em when your wife's at home, like any other man? not have 'em sneaking in like a set of house-breakers, directly a woman turns her back. They must be pretty gentlemen, they must; mean fellows, they are afraid to face a woman! Ha! and you call yourself the lords of the creation! I should only like to see what would become of the creation, if you were left to yourselves! A pretty pickle creation would be in very soon!"

"You must all have been in a nice condition! What do you say? You took nothing? Took nothing, didn't you? I'm sure there's such a regiment of empty bottles, I haven't had the heart to count 'em. And punch, too, you must have had punch! There's a hundred half-pennies in the kitchen, if there's one for Susan, like a good girl, kept 'em to show 'em to me. No, sir; Susan shan't leave the house! What do you say? She has no right to tell tales, and you will be master in your own house! Will you? If you don't alter, Mr. Caudle, you'll soon have no house to be master of. A whole loaf of sugar did I leave in the cupboard, and now there isn't as much as would fill a tea cup. Do you suppose I'm to find sugar for fifty men? What do you say? There wasn't fifty? That's no matter, the more shame for 'em, sir. I'm sure I drank enough for fifty. Do you suppose I'm to find sugar for punch for all the world, out of my house-keeping money? You don't ask me! You don't ask me! You do you know you do for I only want a shilling extra, the house is in a blaze. And yet a whole loaf of sugar can you throw away upon—No, I won't be still; and I won't let you go to sleep. If you'd got to bed at a proper hour last night, you wouldn't have been so sleepy now. You can sit up half the night with a pack of people who don't care for you, and your poor wife can't get in a word!"

"And there's that China image that I had when I was married—I wouldn't have taken any sum of money for it, and you know it—and how do I find it? With its precious head knocked off! And what was more mean, more contemptible, than all besides, it was put on again, as if nothing had happened. You knew nothing about it! Now, how can you lie there, in your Christian bed, Caudle, and say that? You know that that fellow, Prettyman, knocked off the head with the poker! You know that he did. And you hadn't the feeling to protect what you knew was precious to me. Oh no, if the truth was known, you were very glad to see it broken for that very reason."

"Every way, I've been insulted. I should like to know who it was who corked whiskers on my dear aunt's picture! Oh! you're laughing, are you? You're not laughing! Don't tell me that. I should like to know what shakes the bed, then, if you're not laughing? Yes, corked whiskers on her dear face—and she was a good soul to you, Caudle, and you ought to be ashamed of yourself to see her ill used. Oh, you may laugh! It's very easy to laugh! I only wish you'd a little feeling, like other people, that's all."

"Then, there's my china mug—the mug I had before I was married—when I was a happy creature. I should like to know who knocked the spout off that mug? Don't tell me it was cracked before—it's no such thing, Caudle; there wasn't a flaw in it—and now, I could have cried when I saw it. Don't tell me it wasn't worth two pence. How do you know? You never buy mugs. But that's like men; they think nothing in a house costs anything."

"There's four glasses broke, and nine cracked. At least, that's all I've found out at present; but I dare say I shall discover a dozen to-morrow."

"And I should like to know where the cotton umbrella's gone to—and I should like to know who broke the bell-pull—and perhaps you don't know there's a leg off a chair—and perhaps—"

"Here," says Caudle, "Morpheus came to my aid, and I slept; nay, I think I snored."

From the Charleston Mercury.

Apprentices in the Merchant Service.
The English papers are continually taunting us, that our Navy is manned with British sailors. There is some ground for the taunt, as it is undeniable that in our vessels of war as well as merchantmen, many natives of England and of other nations are employed, in some cases without being naturalized, though there are prohibitory laws against it. The English are certainly the last people who should find fault with this, as their navy is notoriously recruited from all nations, and service in it actually confers naturalization. And if our system of recruiting is indiscriminate, it is not inhuman. Having been in both services, in the one by compulsion, and in the other of my own free will, I state what I have witnessed. A sailor, when he enters our service, whether American or not, comes up as free as air, is enrolled on the articles, is drafted to his ship, has a station given according to his qualifications, and in time of action feels that he is fighting for a cause and a country to which he has voluntarily pledged his life.

Very different is the position of a majority of British sailors. The service is dreaded and shunned by them, and a man-of-war fitting out, is a signal for their general disappearance. They are hunted like beasts of prey, and when discovered, are knocked on the head and dragged on board, to fight for the honor and glory of their country!

But there are certainly great inconveniences in the dependence of our navy on foreign seamen, and the only remedy is to take measures for the increase of native seamen. The United States have upwards of 2,000,000 of tonnage afloat—only one third less than that of Great Britain. The navy of the latter is ten times greater than ours, demanding the same proportion of seamen over ours. To get this supply of men, they resort to the inhuman method of impressment. But to create the material, they have an Admiralty Act, compelling every 100 tons to furnish one apprentice, which alone supplies, for every seven years, thirty thousand seamen, subjects for voluntary or forced enrolment in the public service.

Under a similar law, our 9,000,000 tons of merchant shipping would produce 90,000 seamen every seven years, and would thus furnish an abundant supply of seamen, to man any navy the defence of the country may require.

Years ago, this matter engaged the attention of our great Statesmen *Landwades*, and he made an appeal in behalf of the enactment of such a law, urging even alteration of the Constitution for that purpose, if it was thought beyond the present powers of Congress. I hope and trust some able pen may be drawn to this subject, and the attention of Members of Congress awakened to the importance of such a law.

We often hear complaints of the scarcity of seamen, and why is this? One great reason, in this port at least, is that one hundred vessels from the North, owned and manned there, monopolies our trade, and scarcely one of them furnishes a berth for a native Carolinian. Their average tonnage would give three hundred Apprentices, under the law of which I have spoken. How many young men, who now grow up in idleness, living perhaps upon a widow's scanty earnings, might thus be provided with employment, honorable to themselves and beneficial to their native

CHARLESTON.
The Courier & Enquirer, in a notice of a new Cabinet Warehouse just opened on Broadway, alludes to a Bedstead, Wardrobe, Dressing Table, Washstand and six Chairs—all of the same pattern, beautifully carved in Rose wood, and intended for the same bed-room. Their price (only \$2,500!) will give some idea of their elegance.

Miami Extension Canal.—The Troy Times of May 3d says that the water will be let into this canal on next Thursday, (8th), and that the whole line will be navigable by the 1st of June.

Gibraltar taken.—Referring to the fact that "on a visit to the south of Spain, Washington Irving took Gibraltar on his way," the Boston Post says, "this is a place that the British fondly imagined to be impregnable."

A Yankee skipper who recently arrived here from Europe brought with him an English boy, who knew much less of American muskets than of pots of half and half.

The captain, being benevolently inclined, advised him to buy a musquito bar, and gave him a dollar to confirm the sincerity of his intentions. The recipient of this kindness, who had suffered no little in coming up the Mississippi from the voracity of these entomological hyenas, proceeded at once to make the purchase. This being accomplished, he betook himself to that repose which he deemed reasonable after so long a voyage, and not knowing anything of the nature of a musquito bar, he wrapped himself within it as a mantle, like the immortal Julius at the base of Pompey's statue. Republican muskets, not at all respecting his aristocratic origin, ran him through with daggers sharper than Casca's, which made such rents in a more historical integument. Young John Bull—no "Young England"—stood it for a night or two like the British infantry at Waterloo; but "the charge" was too impetuous and unrelenting at last, and he gave way. Touching his hat to the captain, he thanked him for the dollar, but wished he "might be d—d if the bar were any protection."

Louisiana muskets feed fat the ancient grudge they owe John Bull.—N. O. Pic.

[COMMUNICATED.]
At the close of Doct. J. R. Worster's Lecture this evening, in the Masonic Hall, a meeting of the citizens there present was organized by appointing P. W. Fanning chairman, and Charles Bradley secretary. When Mr. Isaac Northrop, after making a few appropriate remarks expressive of the gratification which our citizens enjoyed from Dr. Worster's course of free lectures, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to Doct. Worster, for his able, lucid, and instructive course of scientific lectures delivered before the citizens of Wilmington, on Phrenology, Physiology, Education, and other subjects of deep and exciting interest.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary and presented to Doct. Worster. Also, that the editors in this town be requested to copy the same.

P. W. FANNING, Ch'n.
CHAS. BRADLEY, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.
CHARLESTON MARKET—May 24.
Cotton.—Yesterday, the Britannia advices, which are decidedly favorable, reached us, and during the day 1668 bales were sold at an improvement of a 4c. per lb. and we have accordingly advanced our quotations of Saturday last, but would remark that the market closed in an unsettled state, some contending that the advance is even greater.

The receipts of the week are 4862 bales, and the aggregate sale in the same time set up 6785 bales:—6 at 5; 24 at 5½; 111 at 5½; 650 at 5½; 166 at 5½; 296 at 5½; 272 at 5½; 295 at 6; 241 at 6½; 62 at 6½; 1108 at 6½; 782 at 6½; 142 at 6½; 1182 at 6½; 161 at 6½; 317 at 6½; 541 at 6½; and 500 bales at 7 cents per lb. A few bags Sea Island sold at prices ranging from 19 to 27c., and 60 bags stained from 6 to 14c. per lb.

Rice.—The Rice market has been very quiet throughout the week just closed, the transactions having been fully confined to some 5000 tierces: former prices, however, have been fully sustained. The sales are at prices ranging from 32 to 34 per hundred, of which near 900 tierces brought the latter figure. The receipts since our last are 1598 tierces.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week comprise about 19,000 bushels, principally Southern, brought 90 a 92c. per bushel, while several cargoes have been sold at prices not made public.

Corn.—The receipts of Corn during the week reach 16,500 bushels from North Carolina and Maryland, the whole of which, with the exception of 5500 bushels prime North Carolina, sold to arrive on terms not made public, changed hands within the range of our quotations, viz: 45 a 50c. per bushel. A cargo of 2800 bushels rather inferior Virginia Oats sold at a price under our lowest figure, but we would refer to our quotations for a fair criterion of the market for both Maryland and Virginia. Peas are scarce, and the first arrivals will probably command 60 a 62c. per bushel.

Several parcels of North River Hay have changed hands during the week at prices ranging from 65 to 62½c.; and Eastern from 72 to 75c. per 100 lbs. We would refer to our quotations as the market value for both descriptions.

Lard.—Received since our last 1350 sacks Liverpool, which were sold at \$1.08 per sack.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 60
Black eye, 55 a 60
Cow, 55 a 55
POKE, 1100 a 1400
RICE, 37½ a 380
rough, uah 70
SALT, Turke Island, bushel 30 a 33
Liverpool, sack, 5 a 11½
SOAP, 125 a 150
SHINGLES, country, 350 a 400
contract, 30 a 32
SPIRITS, Northern Rum, 30 a 38
Gin, 25 a 27
Whiskey, 12½ a 29
STEEL, 12 a 29
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough, 1200 a 1500
dressed, 2000
R. O. Hhd. rough, 800 a 1000
dressed, 900 a 1000
SUGAR, West India, 7 a 9
New Orleans, 6 a 6½
leaf, 10 a 15
TALLOW, 10½ a 7½
TOBACCO, leaf, 4 a 4
VARNISH, 20 a 25
WINE, Madeira, 70 a 800
Port, 225
Malaga, 40 a 50

WILMINGTON MARKET.
WHOLESALE PRICES—May 29, 1845.
Bacon—Hams, 09 a 09½
Shoulders, 7½ a 7½
Western, 7½ a 8
BEEF, 26 a 27
Butter, 15 a 18
BUTTER, 600 a 800
prime, 450 a 550
CORN, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 60 a 65
COTTON, 8 a 9
CANDLES, tallow, 10 a 12
sperm, 30 a 35
FRUIT, 45 a 55
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs. 475 a 550
IRON, 8½ a 9
LARD, 6 a 60
LIME, Town, 100 a 112
LUMBER—Steam mill, 1200 a 1300
W. boards, plank & scant, 1200 a 1300
Quarter flooring, 1500 a 1600
Rill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 550 a 650
wide, do. 550 a 650
Scantling, 500 a 600
Timber, 650 a 750
MOLASSES, 30 a 35
MACKEREL, No 1 retail, 14 a 00
2, 12 a 00
3, 00 a 700
NAILS, 5 a 25
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp. 275 a 280
Virgin dip, 115 a 120
hard, 115 a 137½
Pitch, 80 a 100
Rosin No. 1, 150 a 160
2, 90 a 100
3, 35 a 40
Sp. Turp. 35 a 38
OIL, Sperm, 80 a 85
PEASE, Ground, 55 a 6

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33rf] ALONZO WARD.

JUST RECEIVED.—3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, Hams, Sides and Shoulders; half barrels Canal Flour; gr. barrels Buckwheat; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Raisins, Potatoes, Corn, best Lamp Oil, a small assortment of Dry Goods, Pots, Ovens, Shillees, Crockery, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.
Expected by the Rail Road this week, more Bacon and Meal, from Rocky Mount and Weldon.
M2, 1845. A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 lbs. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 lbs. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Ap16, 1845. 33

ALF AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by
Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

BACON.—15000 lbs. N. C. Bacon, sides, hams, and shoulders; 4 tubs Goschen Butter; Rio Coffee, Sugar, &c. For sale by
M2, 1845. [33rf] E.D. HEALY.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS.—150 bbls. N. O. Whiskey; a prime article; 50 " Northern Whiskey; 10 bbls. N. E. Rum; 10 bbls. Gin; 75 bbls. old Apple Brandy. For sale cheap by
M2, 1845. [33rf] E.D. HEALY.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by
M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by
Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Family Grocery Store.
CORNER OF MARKET AND SECOND STREETS.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BUSHOP & JONES.
take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and for sale cheap, a large and well selected stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES.
We deem it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our articles; it is sufficient to say that we have
EVERY THING
that is usually found in stores of the kind. Should any article be sold by us that does not fully come up to what it was represented to be, we will always be ready and willing to take it back and refund the money, and in making this agreement we feel no uneasiness, as we are determined, if possible, to have none but the
BEST ARTICLES
that can be obtained in the market. No exertions shall be spared on our part to please those who may favor us with their calls; and with this promise in view, we can but hope that we will receive our share of the public patronage.
H. M. BISHOP,
WM. B. JONES.
Wilmington, April 8, (1845. 31-3m.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.
County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Seire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Administrators
Juror's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds
Notes of hand
Checks, Cash Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State
Notes, negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court
Shipping Papers
Bills Lading (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE, S. E. cor. Princess & Front-sts.
(One door above the Hanover House.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per Schr. J. D. JONES,
50 PLOUGHS, No. 10 & 11,
20 Shares and Mouldboards,
20 Boxes pale soap,
10 do. John Ender's Tobacco,
20 Bbls. Canal Flour,
20 Half do do.
For sale by JAS. I. BRYAN.
Feb'y 7th, 1845.—[21-1f]

New Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Boarding House at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. The house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.
N. P. BOURDEAUX.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-1f

FLOUR.
100 barrels fine and superfine, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

Hats! Hats! Hats!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leg-horn and Palm Leaf HATS,
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS, Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and a general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash.
In addition to the above, I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith, and J. D. Jones, the
Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.
Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.
A L S O .
A New Style of Boys' Hats.
Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st., Wilmington.
March 21, 1845, 27-1f

BLANK WARRANTS.—for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

To Physicians and Country Merchants!
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c. &c.
At 25 per cent on Northern Prices.

The Subscriber has received his summer stock of **Medicines, &c.** and is now prepared to put up orders from Physicians and country Merchants, at 25 per cent. on invoice prices. The above stock has been carefully selected, and every article is warranted of first quality. Amongst his assortment will be found
250 Gr. Sulph. Quinine
100 lbs. red, pale and yellow Barks
50 lbs. fresh Sedletz Powders
20 lbs. English and American Calomel
English Blue, Mass, Sulph. Morphine, &c. &c.
With every article necessary for the most extensive practitioner.
The following Patent Medicines have just been received:—
Sand's Sarsaparilla and Tetter remedy,
Cheeseman's Balsam,
Swain's and Indian Panacea
Leidy's Blood Pills and Sarsaparilla
Rowand's Tonic Mixture
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort
Jayne's Expectant, & Hair Tonic &c.
Also, White Lead, Paint and White-wash Brushes, and Oil.
Prompt attention paid to all orders from the country.
* * * * *
Those whose accounts are over six months standing will confer a favor by having them settled by the first of May next. WM. SHAW.
Wilmington, April 4th, 1845. [29-3m]

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.
It may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the **Inventor and Proprietor** of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common paragon of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.
Beware of such impostors.
And purchase none but the original and only genuine article prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, SPITTING BLOOD, LIVER COMPLAINT, TICKLING or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry have been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.
The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily pulled through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.
April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.
TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind CORN, COB and SHUCK, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Thrashing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constituting in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incident to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals), by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the animal becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Read the subjoined certificate.
The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.
W. F. COLLINS.
26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.
Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby.
WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y]

The North Carolina Standard.
W. W. HOLDEN, Editor and Proprietor.
WHEN the undersigned took charge of the Standard, on the 1st of June, 1843, its list numbered 1 about one thousand subscribers. Since that time this number has considerably increased, but it is still insufficient to support such a paper as the democracy of the State desire to have at the seat of government. All the friends of the paper, with whom the undersigned has conversed and corresponded on the subject, think that the Standard is not accomplished. The undersigned respectfully submits whether, out of 40,000 democratic voters in North Carolina, there cannot be obtained for the Central Journal a permanent circulation of four thousand copies.
It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Standard will be constantly devoted to the support and promulgation of democratic principles, and that its Editor will labor, month by month, and year by year, with whatever abilities he may possess, to destroy the odious and dangerous doctrines of the Federal party. And it may not be improper to state here, that at the late meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee for North Carolina, a resolution was passed heartily and entirely approving of the course of the Standard since it has been under the control of the undersigned, and recommending to the party throughout the State the importance of increasing its circulation. The Standard will continue to give attention heretofore to miscellaneous reading, and to the general news of the day; and no efforts nor pains will be spared to render it a useful and interesting sheet. To those who, at the commencement of his labors, gave to the undersigned a generous support and confidence; and who continue to cheer him by their patronage and friendship—and indeed to the whole democratic party of the State—he tenders his sincere thanks.
Terms of the Standard.—For a single copy, three dollars per annum in advance. One copy for two years, or two copies for one year, for five dollars in advance. For four copies ten dollars; for ten copies twenty dollars—in advance. Any person procuring and forwarding five subscribers with the cash (\$15) will be entitled to the paper for one year free of charge.
WM. W. HOLDEN.
April 23rd, 1845.

V. R. PEIRSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.
IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods**, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for **SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.** The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.
MR. H. S. KELLY, most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the TAILORING DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of **Spring and Summer Goods**, now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:
Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines, AND
GAMBROONS, in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin CASSIMERES, with a large assortment of **VESTINGS**, of the latest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to insure them of the correctness of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of **FANCY GOODS**, of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of **Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs; SUSPENDERS; Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,** of great variety. Also, a large assortment of **Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.** Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of **Ready Made Clothing**, to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from \$1.25 to \$16.00. Pants from 75 cents to 75 cents. Vests from 75 cents to \$7.00. Shirts from 50 cents to \$4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for \$5.00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of **HATS**, viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.
Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected assortment of Goods in his line as a **MERCHANT TAILOR**, as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage.
V. R. PEIRSON.
April 23d, 1845.

CARRIAGES.
MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of **CARRIAGES**, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigas, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.
All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the nearest manner.
He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARRIS, of every description; SADDLES, BAROUCHES, TRUCKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
Charles D. Ellis & Co., for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.
CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, (21) 1845. 37-1f
The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office.

To the Public.
AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same. I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my **SPRING STOCK**, and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a **STOCK OF GOODS** not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a **MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT**, or **Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.**
I have also on hand a splendid stock of **Ready-Made Clothing**, got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.
Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale.
CHAS. BARR.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

CARRY FOR SALE.
BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Wagon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had.
M. C. NIXON.
Nov. 1, 1844. 7-1f

Real Estate for Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Six or seven acres, Lots, situated on the East side of the River, and adjoining the property of Robert H. Cowan and P. K. Dickinson. These Lots are well adapted for the purpose of erecting Steam Mills, Distilleries, Cotton Factories, &c. &c. The fifteen or twenty lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there are now two Grist Mills, about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. Upon this property, there is also a Saw-Mill Frame. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress, and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. Jno. Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots, where the subscriber now lives. Also, a family of first rate Negroes.
For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.
MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14th, 1845.—[22-1f]

Removal.
THE Undersigned has removed to the store lately occupied by Wm. Cook, one door north of the Custom House, where he will endeavor to keep a Feed store, to supply man and beast.

NOW ON HAND,
Hay, Corn, Meal, Flour, Cow Peas, Black Eye Peas, White Peas, Buckwheat, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Shad, smoked Beef, Brown Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Black Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, Molasses, and sundry other articles in the **GROCERY LINE**, and his stock will be enlarged and kept up by arrivals from New York. Having removed near his old stand, he hopes to see some of his old town customers, as well as those from the country, where he will endeavor, by personal attention, to accommodate all parties. His friends in the country, may rely on his prompt attention to their commands, when the means are furnished to do them with.
A. J. BATTLE, Agt.
Jan'y 31, 1845.

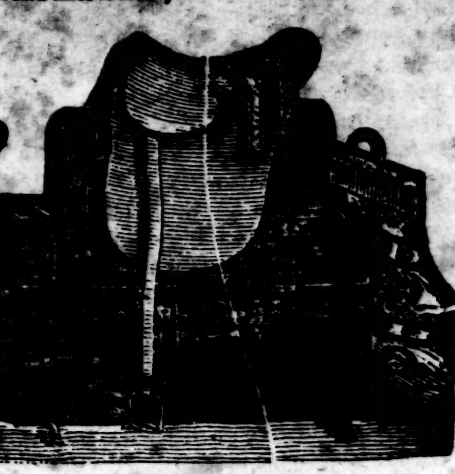
Daniel Cromlay, BOOT MAKER, Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office, WILMINGTON, N. C.
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adapted to the present times, for CASH.
Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.
D. C. will take pleasure in showing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call.
[Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y
Chronicle will please copy.]

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.
THIS Institution will be re-opened on the 15th of October, under the charge of Mr. Robert McLaughlin, assisted by competent Female Teachers in the Young Ladies Department. The scholastic year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The price of Tuition will be six dollars (\$6) per session, for the following branches, viz:
Orthography, Reading, English Grammar, Penmanship, Natural Sciences, History, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Vocal Music, French and German languages.
An extra charge of 75 cents per session will be made for Music, and Five dollars per quarter for French and German.
Books and Stationery will be furnished by the Trustees without charge. The system will be the same as heretofore taught in the school.
Tickets to be had at the Store of B. L. Hoskins.

B. WEN FENNELL, B. L. HOSKINS, JOHN McRAE, J. BALLARD, J. D. GARDNER, T. H. HOWEY, ALEXR McRAE, Trustees.
October 4, 1844. 3-1f

Outcasts' Snuff.
1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff in Bladders, 1 do. and 2 lbs in bulk. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
20 BBLs. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh lot, just received and for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
April 24, 1845.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retimed at short notice. Also, Charriottes, Buggies, and Trotting Wagons, together with a general assortment of Northern Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SHADDES—BLINDS and DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufacturers at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

Fire INSURANCE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and, also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.
KELLY & McCALEB.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

Liquors.
50 BBLs. N. E. Rum,
10 do. New Orleans do.
5 do. American Brandy,
5 do. do. Gin,
10 do. Baltimore Whiskey,
8 do. N. Orleans, do.
3 do. very old Rye, do.
1 pipe and 3 eighth casks Holland Gin,
3 eighth casks French Brandy. For sale
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

DENTISTRY.
W. WARE, DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons, PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable. Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs. Reference, the Citizens generally.
March 1, 1844 8-1f

Notice.
CANDY and CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business, of which I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.
ALSO
Pastries, Cakes and Pyramids For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.
LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, Wholesale and Retail. All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.
M. LUCIANI.
1

MUSIC.
MRS. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Nun and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait on her Pupils at their own dwellings.
Wilmington, Oct. 11, 1844. 4-1f

FOR SALE or RENT.
THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxeter. If rented, it will be until 1st May next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
April 2d, 1845. 29-1f

TEMPERANCE.
THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.
December 27, 1844

Sugar and Coffee.
5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

Leaf Tobacco.
25 hds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

HAY.
100 bales prime Eastern Hay, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]


OLD NASH BRANDY.
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb'y 21.—[23]

Molasses.
60 HHDS. superior quality St. Jago, now landing and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
March 14, 1845.

Molasses.
200 HHDS. new crop, just received and for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-1f

LIVERY STABLES.
SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.
For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-1f]

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of
BEEF, PORK AND LAMB, at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the best sent to their houses if they wish.
Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1844. 5-1f


Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the
BEST OF BEEF AND PORK, on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.
To those that have Beef Cattle to sell on foot, I will give the highest price the market will afford.
JOHN T. HEWITT.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

Notice.
THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.
C. B. MORRIS.
March 15, 1844. 10-1f

Agency.
THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary. The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.
He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber.
JAMES A. KING
March 15, 1844 10-1f

COUNTRY AGENTS.
THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent.
G. P. & R. H. GRANT.
March 22, 1844. 11-1f

Notice to Turpentine Makers.
THE subscriber is now prepared to sell Naval Stores of all kinds to the best advantage; his charge will be moderate and every needful attention given. When the price is depressed and owners wish to hold for an improvement, he will furnish a WHARF, and make suitable ADVANCES either in CASH or GOODS, to enable them to do so. Those wishing to SHIP will have every necessary facility. The subscriber flatters himself, that his EXPERIENCE coupled with INDUSTRY will secure him a liberal share of business.
JAMES I. BRYAN.
March 22, 1844 11-1f

The Hanover House.

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.
JOHN CHRISTIAN.
Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

In Store.
50 BBLs. Fayetteville Flour,
25 do. best Canal do.
15 half bbls. " "
25 bbls. City Mess Pork,
10 " prime " "
40 bags assorted qualities Coffee,
20 boxes " Tobacco,
40 bbls. Salina Salt,
50 " Planting Potatoes,
10 " Sugar,
25 boxes Soap, with a general assortment of other
PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, on retail, for sale cheap, by
J. I. BRYAN.
Jan'y 31, 1845. 20-1f

FOR RENT.
OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the **Franklin Hotel**. To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location, to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order. Possession will be given immediately. Apply to
A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 4th, 1845.